Latin America.
The Bureau of Missions.
Bible House, New York.

THE CHANCEL OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, SAN JUAN, IN TEMPORARY QUARTERS IN THE COLONIAL HOTEL

The Work That Waits For Us in Porto Rico

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND JAMES H. VAN BUREN, D.D., BISHOP OF PORTO RICO

I AM anxious to return to my work. But first I must secure the capital. And while I am waiting for the Church in the home land to put me in possession of the means wherewithal to advance the work, I am gladly taking every opportunity, by preaching and by writing, to impart the fullest information regarding the outlook in Porto Rico, confident that the liberal spirit already shown toward our own and other parts of the "new possessions" will not fail to supply our needs.

A Business Statement

Over and above the appropriations which the Board of Managers will make for our current expenses, it will be necessary to spend a considerable sum in the next five years in acquiring property, building churches and establishing schools. How much will be needed in five years, I will not attempt to forecast. But, for our immediate needs, $30,000 will suffice. This amount I am hoping to secure before my return to Porto Rico. It is my intention to ask the Board of Managers to act as trustees of all funds and property belonging to the Church in that district, and I purpose to work through the Board, and let the Board work through me, as hitherto. It will be of great advantage to thus avail myself of all the mechanism of the Church's organized missionary methods, to say nothing of the wisdom and counsel which I shall ask of that body.

Acting in connection with the Board of Managers, I wish to expend $30,000, as soon as it can be raised, for the following definite and pressing needs:

(*a*)	In Ponce, for a rectory, parish house, and building site	$7,500
(*b*)	In Puerta de Tierra, for a chapel, including site	5,000
(*c*)	In San Juan, to add to the present church building fund	5,000
(*d*)	In Santurce, for an Episcopal residence, including site	7,500
(*e*)	In four places, to establish schools, and secure furniture	4,000
(*f*)	As a reserve fund, for use in emergency, at my discretion	1,000
	Total	$30,000

Permit me to say a few words about each of these points.

(*a*) In Ponce, situated in the southwestern part of the island, is the Church of the Holy Trinity. It is the oldest Protestant church building in the Spanish possessions. It has had a history of some twenty-five years. During the Spanish *regime* it was not allowed to ring its bell. But when the American troops landed in Ponce in August, 1898, some Brotherhood men in an Illinois regiment cleaned out the church, which had been closed for some years, and started the bell to ringing. It has never since been silenced. Under the able and efficient rectorship of the Rev. E. Sterling Gunn, I believe it will increase, both in numbers and in the influence it exerts upon the community. A rectory and parish house are urgently needed here. Mr. Gunn and his family have been subjected to great discomfort, not to say suffering, since their arrival for the lack of a home, and the character of the work is such as to make a modest parish house a necessity.

(*b*) In Puerta de Tierra, a suburb of San Juan, we have many English-speaking members and communicants who have come to Porto Rico from the English Church parishes in St. Thomas and Santa Cruz. They must not be lost to us. They must not lose the Church and its saving influence. At present they are scattered as sheep having no shepherd. Some of them come to the church in San Juan, but only a few. I want to provide

A GROUP OF CHILDREN GATHERED AT TWO MINUTES' NOTICE IN THE SAN JUAN STREET IN FRONT OF THE BISHOP'S HOUSE

for them a church or chapel, and a clergyman who shall make them his especial care.

(*c*) In San Juan, we shall soon obtain possession of the property which we have bought. We already have $10,000 for a building fund. But I find that it will not be wise to attempt to use any part of the house now standing on the lot, as I had hoped to do, for a part of the church. I am anxious to make the church building a creditable one, and worthy of its purpose. Therefore I must add $5,000 to the building fund.

(*d*) In Santurce, where many of the parishioners of the San Juan parish reside, should be the Bishop's residence. Hitherto I have rented a house in San Juan; and rents are very high. I can secure a residence, sufficient for myself and my successors, for $7,500, the title to be vested in the Board of Managers, as are now the titles to the church property in San Juan and Vieques, to be held for the use of the Church in Porto Rico forever.

(*e*) I wish to have schools begun at once in the following four places, as preliminaries to parish or mission work:

(1) At Humacao, on the east end of the island; (2) at Guayamo, on the south side of the island; (3) at Arecibo, on the north side of the island; (4) at Mayaguez, on the west end of the island.

Later we must do the same at Cayey, Caguas, Aibonito, Rio Grande, San German, and Aguadilla.

We must begin our work, in my judgment, among the children. It is hopeless for us, in the absence of Spanish-speaking missionaries, to try to preach at first to the grown-up people in their native language. But we can teach religion in our parish schools, and by beginning in this way we shall win the hearts of the people, as in no other way that I can discover. We have begun a school in San Juan, and under the careful management of Miss Frances Cuddy, it has outgrown all our expectations. I cannot speak in too high terms of her work. And here we have found the key

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, PONCE, WAS THE OLDEST NON-ROMAN CHURCH BUILDING IN THE SPANISH POSSESSIONS

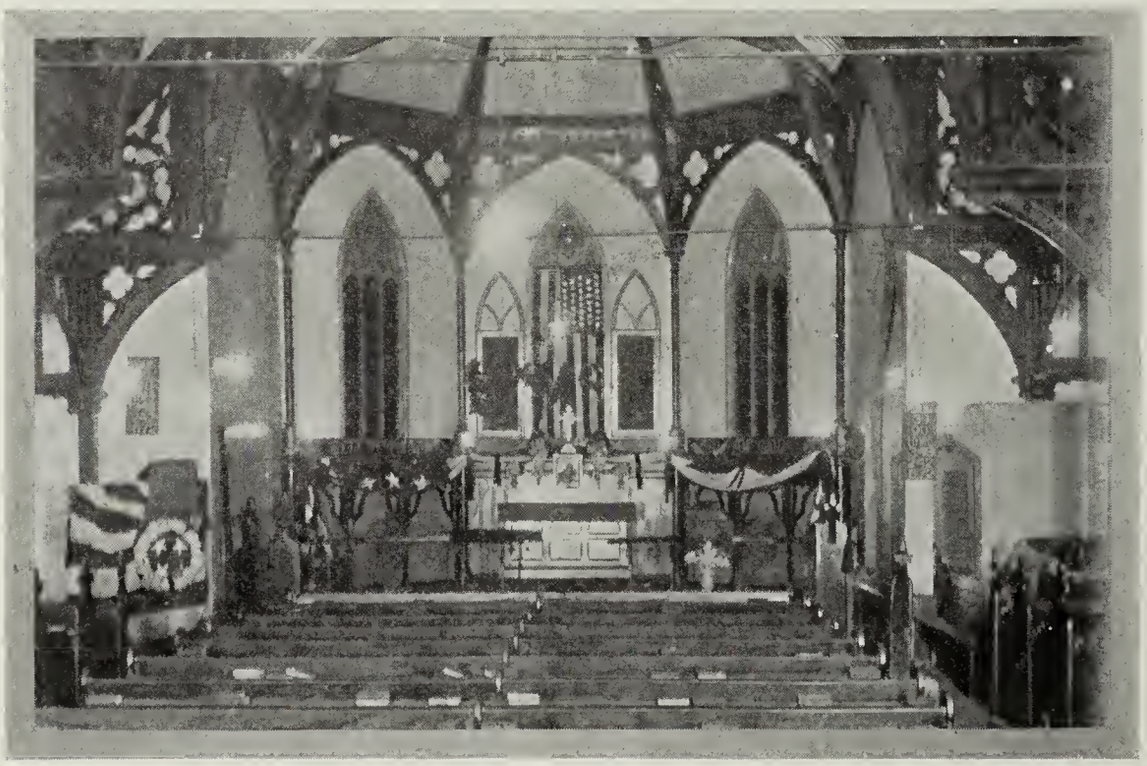
to the problem which confronted me like a nightmare when I had been in Porto Rico but a few months; the barrier of language. I said to myself, over and over again, How can I ever help these people? How can I overcome the difficulties of language sufficiently to proclaim to them, in their own tongue, the wonderful things of God?

Among the children I have found the key; and I am happy to learn that other missionaries in other lands have had a similar experience. The key to the problem is the desire of the people, young and old, to learn English. We bring our school children to the church every Sunday afternoon; we have a service based on the order of Evening Prayer, in Spanish. Then we teach the children the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Beatitudes, the Commandments and the hymns in English. The grown people come, too—they all want a lesson in English. And in getting it, we take care that they get the Gospel also.

(*f*) As regards the remaining $1,000 for a reserve fund, I need only say that I want to stand by any teachers or missionaries who may be sick or disabled or otherwise in need, and see that they do not suffer for want of proper attention. There may be other emergencies where a little money will be of great service; and I will only add that it is my custom to render an account of every dollar the Church puts into my hands.

Other Matters

Let me speak of the work that waits for us, from another point of view. It is my desire that our Church in Porto Rico should avoid antagonizing Christian people of other names. I covet for our Church the love and the co-operation of all Christians. I wish for her the benedictions of the poor. I foresee for her a wide influence if she will but be true to her Master and herself. I can best describe her mission by saying that she must be to the people of Porto Rico all that she can be, all that she is, and will be, to the people throughout the length and breadth of the other parts of the United States. All that this Church



THE INTERIOR OF HOLY TRINITY, DECORATED FOR A NATIONAL FESTIVAL

means to any Churchman or Churchwoman, who reads these lines, of helpfulness, of inspiration, of sacred memory, of holy hope, of pure faith, she must mean to the people of Porto Rico, and she must mean it more and more as the years go by.

THE CORNER BUILDING IS THE BISHOP'S HIRED HOUSE, NO. 1, SANTO CRISTO STREET

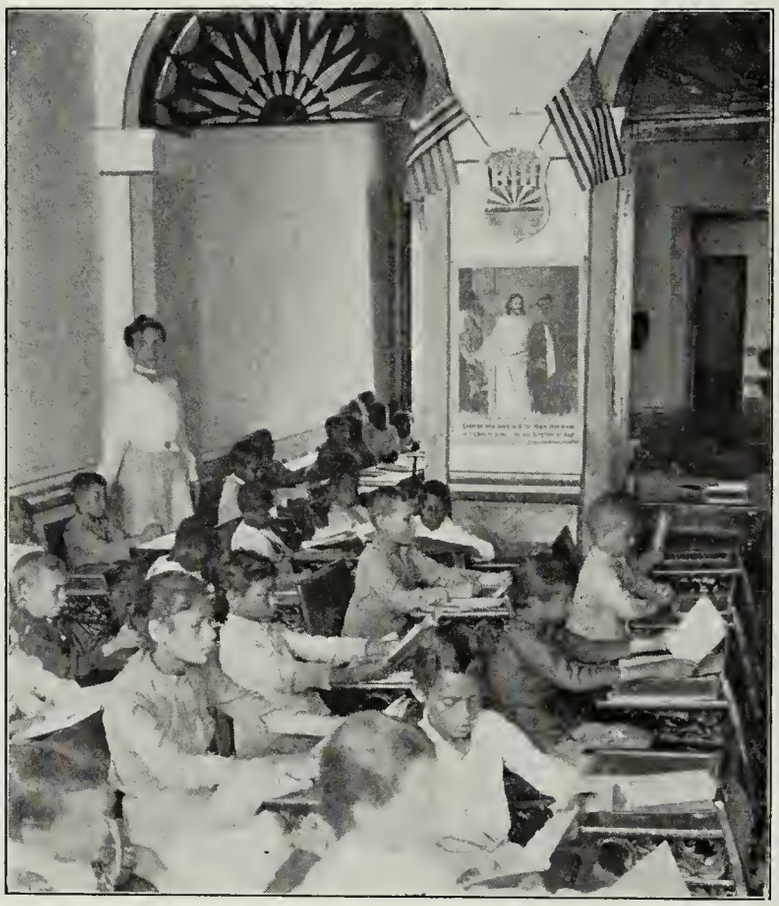
We are in Porto Rico, not to criticise other people for past neglect or present methods of presenting the Saviour and His truth, but to do what we can with the advantages of our heritage, to bind up the broken-hearted, to open the prison of ignorance to them that are bound, to comfort the mourners, and minister as of the ability God gives us for the uplifting of the people.

We are handicapped by having no Spanish-speaking missionaries; whereas the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and others have them, and are bringing them to Porto Rico, and are expending much larger sums of money there than we. There is now no considerable town on the island where these denominations, or some of them, are not represented. In other ways we possess great advantages. Our mode of worship, our apostolic origin, our Chris-

THE YOUNGEST CLASS IN THE PARISH SCHOOL AT SAN JUAN

tian Year, our Creed, all appeal strongly to the people there.

From April, 1901, to April, 1902, the Presbyterian Home Mission Board expended $27,370 for current work in Porto Rico. Of this total $12,705 were for the support of missionaries, $14,665 for mission schools and kindred work. The appropriation of our Board of Managers for Church missions in Porto Rico during the next fiscal year is $7,500—nearly $20,000 less than the Presbyterian appropriation. Shall we be content to lag behind in this way?

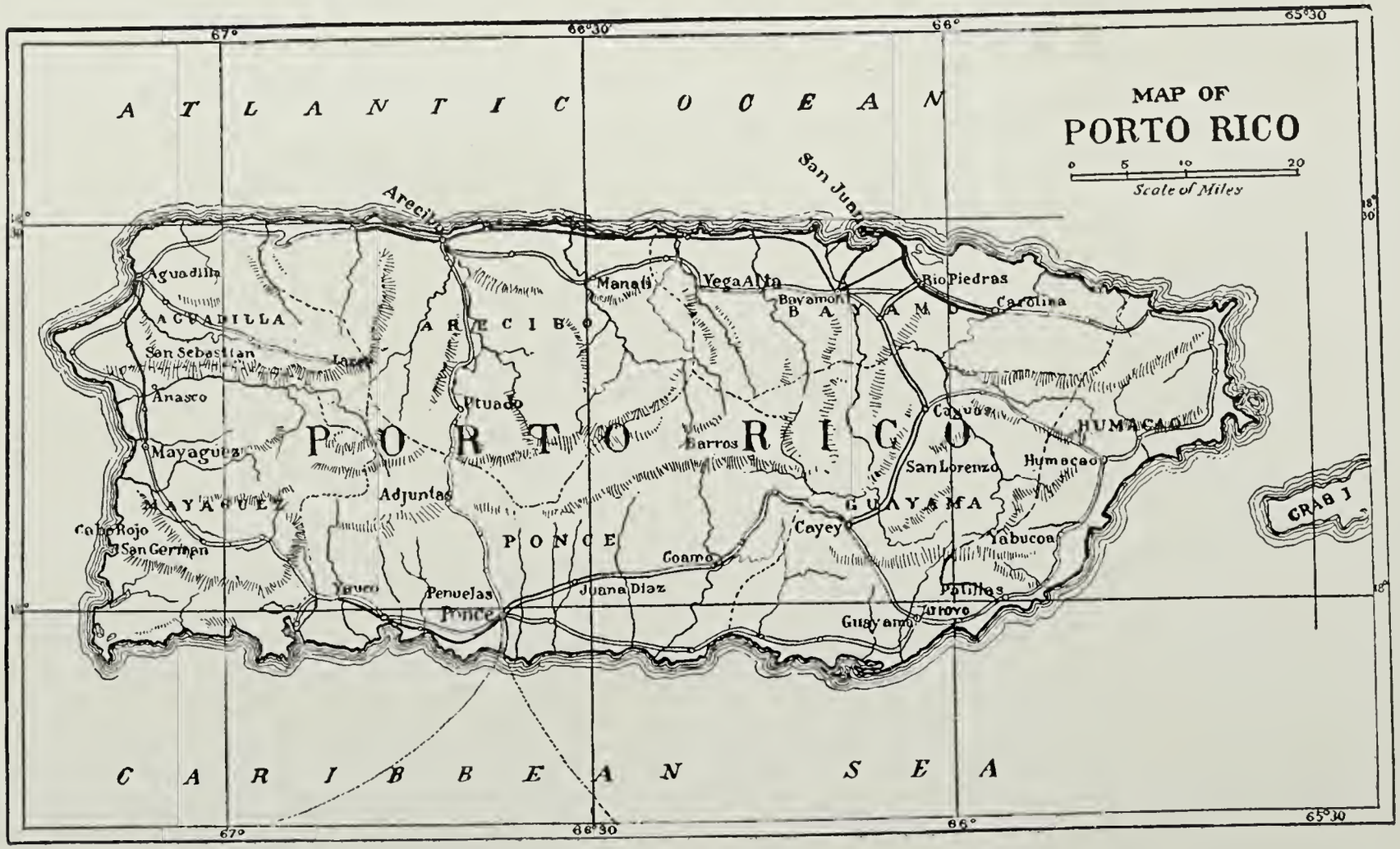


"THE KEY TO THE PROBLEM IS TO BE FOUND AMONG THE CHILDREN"

A Few Suggestions

To any who may be thinking of offering for service in Porto Rico, let me give a few points. Application should be made to the General Secretary, the Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, D.D., at the Church Missions House. A letter to him or to Mr. John W. Wood, Corresponding Secretary, will secure all necessary information Appointments will be made by the Board of Managers. It is of no use for any one to come to Porto Rico without some knowledge of Spanish. I have been through four grammars two of them a second

THE SENIOR CLASS IN THE PARISH SCHOOL AT SAN JUAN


MAP OF
PORTO RICO
Scale of Miles
0 5 10 20
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
PORTO RICO
67°
66°30'
66°
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Aguadilla
AGUADILLA
San Sebastian
Lares
Anasco
Mayaguez
MAYAGUEZ
Cabo Rojo
San German
Arecibo
ARECIBO
Utuado
Adjuntas
Yauco
Penuelas
Ponce
PONCE
Manati
Vega Alta
Barros
Coamo
Juana Diaz
Bayamon
BAYAMON
San Juan
Rio Piedras
Carolina
Caguas
HUMACAO
San Lorenzo
Humacao
GUAYAMA
Cayey
Yabucoa
Patillas
Guayama
Arroyo
CRAB I

time; and by far the best for a beginner is De Torno's Method. In six months' diligent study of this work, with a little assistance in the pronunciation, one might undertake school teaching with no fear as to the language. The work of preaching will take a long time before one can satisfy himself; but a six months' course in De Torno, together with the New Testament and the Prayer Book, both in Spanish, will enable a clergyman to conduct the service.

In General

We are laying foundations. That is one reason why our work does not make a larger showing on the surface. It is important, however, that we make no wrong beginnings and leave behind us work begun and abandoned, because we did not sit down and count the cost before we began. I am anxious not to waste missionary money on visionary schemes and unconsidered enterprises. I want every stroke to tell. To this end I counsel patience with small results. It is better to begin small and end large than to reverse the process. The work is difficult, but God never made any people whom the Gospel could not reach. And really there is no field that I have ever discovered that was not difficult—if it was truly worth working.

I have never been more enthusiastic for Porto Rico nor more hopeful for the work there than I am to-day. I believe it will prove to be a blessing to our country that we have acquired that beautiful island, "the Queen of the West Indies," as it is sometimes named; "Daughter of the sun and the sea," as the poet calls it. I am sure it will prove a blessing to Porto Rico that our flag has come there to stay, and surely not least of the blessings to the people there and at home will be the fact that the Stars and Stripes have been followed so quickly by the Church.

In San Juan, Ponce, and Vieques we are at work. We shall strengthen these and reach out to other points just as rapidly as the Church at home permits us to do so, and supplies the means. In each of these places as much is being given toward self-support as can reasonably be expected at present. I confidently trust the Church to stand by us and make good our expectations and our endeavors.

¶ Bishop Van Buren was consecrated First Bishop of Porto Rico June 24th, 1902. For particulars see the August number of THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS, to be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

¶ Copies of this leaflet may be obtained by asking the Corresponding Secretary, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, for No. 502.

¶ All offerings for Foreign and Domestic Missions, including Porto Rico, should be sent to GEORGE C. THOMAS, Treasurer, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

¶ The article in this leaflet has been reprinted from THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS, published by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

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Latin America

The Bureau of Missions,

HOLIDAY TIMES IN SAN JUAN

The Church in Porto Rico

Review of the Situation

BY THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE W. PETERKIN, D.D., BISHOP IN CHARGE

ACTING under instructions from the Presiding Bishop to make a visitation of the island of Porto Rico, I sailed from New York on January 5th, 1901, reaching San Juan on Thursday of the following week. During nearly two months in which I remained on the island I had nineteen services in the different places I visited, and confirmed twelve persons in Holy Trinity Church, Ponce, six in All Saints' Church, Vieques, and one in the temporary chapel of St. John's, San Juan. On nine different occasions I also visited public and mission schools, saw something of their methods, and had opportunity to talk with the teachers of their condition and prospects.

On my arrival in San Juan on January 10th, I was most cordially received by Chaplain Brown, who had had temporary charge of St. John's congregation since October, when Mr. Pratt returned to the United States, and also by others, members and friends of the Church, who spared no pains to make my stay pleasant, and afforded me every facility to prosecute the work I had in hand. While unacquainted with the Spanish language, and necessarily limited in time, I think I may safely say that I have constantly sought every means of information open to me, both among our own people and others with whom I have come in contact in various parts of the island. As far as I could I have also conversed with the representatives of other missions, and gathered some idea of their methods of operation, and their appreciation of the situation generally.

I can but present the case as it appears to me, after thus going out and coming in among these people for nearly two months. With the poorer people —I mean those crowded in the cities and towns and the peons in the rural dis-

tricts—I have practically had no intercourse. As I did not know their language I have been compelled to depend upon others for information in regard to this large number who so strongly appeal to our sympathy and help. I have, however, tried to improve my opportunities of observation, and to turn to account the kindly interest of many other good Christian men and women who are laboring earnestly among them. My intercourse was chiefly with American residents, yet I also had the opportunity of meeting some of the Porto Ricans proper, and a still smaller number of Spanish people.

As I found our work more or less firmly established at three points, *viz.*: San Juan, Ponce, and Vieques, I will speak first of them.

San Juan

The history of St. John's congregation may, for our present purpose, be told in a few words. The first service was held March 12th, 1899, in a hall on the Plaza. On April 9th the organization of the Finance Committee was effected, and this committee, acting for the congregation, on March 3d, 1900, formally accepted from the War Department, through the Military Governor, Lot No. 1, Block 1, as suitable for a church building. This lot was given on what was called a revokable license, and with the stipulation that the church building should be completed by January 30th, 1901. On my arrival in San Juan, on January 10th, 1901, I found that beyond the grading of the lot no work had been done in the way of building, although the interest of the people and their good faith had been shown by their having collected about $2,000 for the actual building, when the way should be open for them to begin it. It became necessary for them to secure an extension of time, and as the Civil had succeeded the Military Government, and the questions concerning the property, raised between the Insular and United States Governments, had virtually passed into the hands of Congress, it has been impossible to proceed further, there being no power to give such authority, until Congress had formally taken up and decided the matter. The committee have strong reasons to hope that they will secure the extension asked for, and when that is assured, will be ready to take advantage of the recent liberal action of Mr. Thomas in personally guaranteeing the balance of $8,000 needed, and build immediately. Meantime they cannot but contemplate the possible failure of their present plans, or at least the long delay in having the matter taken up in Congress, and so they are entering seriously upon the effort to secure some other lot if at length it be found necessary, that the work may not further suffer from the lack of a church building, so long expected and so long delayed.

The Rev. George B. Pratt was, under appointment of the Bishop of Chicago, in charge of St. John's congregation from March, 1899, to October, 1900, when he returned to the United States. From that time up to February, 1901, he was active in presenting the claims of the work and securing money for it.

After Mr. Pratt's departure, in October, 1900, the Rev. H. A. Brown, Chaplain United States Army, kindly held services regularly in the Hall, No. 5 Fortaleza Street, where the congregation moved April 1st, 1900, on being compelled to give up their more commodious and better located quarters on the Plaza. Chaplain Brown sailed for the United States, February 7th, 1901, and the Rev. James H. Van Buren, appointed as missionary to Porto Rico, reached San Juan, February 14th, to the great encouragement of the people.

The congregations that during this period of nearly two years have assembled Sunday after Sunday, have varied considerably in number and very greatly in composition. While using the more eligible quarters on the Plaza, from March 13th, 1899, to April 1st, 1900, there was an average attendance of perhaps sixty or seventy persons; fourteen persons were confirmed by Bishop Whipple when he visited the island last year.

Of this congregation from two-thirds to three-fifths were Americans, the balance consisting of Porto Ricans, or colored people. On more than one occasion the com-

municants have numbered as many as seventy. In his report for the year ending May 1st, 1900, Mr. Pratt gives his communicants as sixty-three. Owing to the withdrawing of the greater part of the Army, this number has greatly diminished, and it is believed that on March 1st, 1901, there were about thirty-five, of whom perhaps one-fifth were colored.

Since the removal of the congregation to the hall on Fortaleza Street, and also since the removal of a large part of the military, the average attendance has varied but little, notwithstanding the fact that so many transients have removed, and this gives us reason to hope that when the congregation becomes settled in a suitable church building, with the usual accessories of a reverent worship and having provision for a Sunday-school, they will make such appeal to this community as has never been made to them before, and that our beloved Church can then, with the greater promise, do her part in proclaiming to this community the unsearchable riches of the Gospel of Christ. The Rev. Mr. Van Buren has taken hold of the work with energy and discretion, and is determined to acquire, as soon as possible, facility in the Spanish tongue. His people in San Juan are committed to the greatest possible measures of self-support, and it is earnestly hoped that, even in the first year, they will not fall short of raising at least $1,000 for this purpose.

FORTALEZA STREET, SAN JUAN

Ponce

I have visited Ponce twice, holding five services, and confirming twelve persons. Here the Rev. Frederic Caunt has labored faithfully for two years, and in the face of much discouragement, chiefly owing to the ravages of the destructive hurricane, which visited the island only a few months after his arrival. He has about seventy communicants in Holy Trinity Church, of which number only about twenty are white. In the Sunday-school, which I visited and addressed, I found no whites among the thirty or forty scholars, and of the twelve persons confirmed only one was white. Most, if not all, of the blacks or colored people connected with this church—and with the other congregations on the island—have from time to time come over from some one of the Windward Islands, where they

were trained in the Church of England. Their large proportionate number in Ponce is one explanation of the inability of the congregation to do more in the way of self-support. For these people generally are poor, and although their names swell the communicant list, yet they add little financial strength to the congregation. They claim our care, however, just as much as any other part of the population, and we are happy in being able to provide for them. No doubt the presence of such a large number of English-speaking colored people, especially in Ponce and Vieques—and people who have been trained in the Church of England—is one reason why our attention has not been more turned to the Spanish-speaking population.

At this time Mr. Caunt is receiving from the Board of Missions $1,200 per annum. The congregation, in addition to meeting the current expenses, which, with necessary repairs, may amount to $200, add $300 to Mr. Caunt's salary, with which the rent of a house is paid. I believe that the members of the committee in Ponce have some just appreciation of the obligations of self-support, and that when they are somewhat more recovered, individually and collectively, from the effects of the hurricane, which were particularly severe in and about Ponce, they will do more in this direction. Mr. Caunt has been for some time studying Spanish, and will, we trust, soon be able to reach some of those who have heretofore been beyond our efforts. He hopes to begin a Spanish service by Whitsun-tide.

A BACK STREET IN CAGUAS

Vieques

I visited Vieques on the 6th and 7th of February, having five services and confirming six persons, all of them colored. The church building is a plain wooden structure, which cost about $1,000, of which the "S. P. G." gave $200. The rector, the Rev. Joseph N. Bean, is a black man, a native of Bermuda, educated at St. Augustine's School, ordered deacon by Bishop Lyman about 1890, and priest by the Bishop of Antigua at a later date. Before his ordination Mr. Bean had been laboring from 1880 to 1886, as a layman in Vieques, and during that time collected quite a congregation. He seems to be a devout man, and ardently attached to the Church. He evidently

has a strong hold upon his congregation, who number now perhaps seventy communicants, all colored. Before he lost his sight, some three years ago, he used to hold services at different plantations over the island, and of course reached a great many more people than he can do now. At present he conducts the services from memory, and has the help of a reader who takes the Psalter and the Lessons. His evening services are especially well attended.

The Island of Vieques has perhaps 100 square miles, and has good promise of development. I am told that there are more English-speaking people in proportion to the whole population than elsewhere, and also that the number of illiterates is far below the average. As better and more regular communication is established with the main island, it will also be within comparatively easy reaching distance of the important towns of Humacao and Fajardo.

The Spanish-speaking People

The problem of reaching the Spanish-speaking people is one with which our Church has not yet seriously grappled, and partly for the reason given above, that those who seemed naturally to fall first to our care were the transient American Churchmen and the English-speaking blacks and colored people from the Windward Islands, where they had been trained in the Church of England. But although we have been at the beginning confronted by our duty toward the two classes just mentioned, the obligation of reaching the Spanish-speaking people, who are and must be under any condition for many years the great mass of population, calls for our most serious and prayerful consideration. Around us, in various parts of the island, are those who have already entered very earnestly upon this work, and through the instrumentality of chapels and schools and evangelistic services, at what might be called preaching points, are appealing strongly to the people, and I believe meeting with a cordial and encouraging response.

As to what may be done, and ought to be done, toward Americanizing the island, I am not in a condition to say. I have seen the matter discussed but very recently by a writer who warns us how "difficult it is going to be to transform these people by the injection into the isl-

ON THE MILITARY ROAD BETWEEN CAYEY AND GUAYAMA

and of American blood and life and energy." And this, he goes on to tell us, "because the system of laws under which Porto Ricans have been bred and reared is hostile to everything in the American Code, and also because the people have great difficulty in understanding American ways, manners and customs." He further reminds us that "these people are the product of a tropical island, and that while a tropical sun is ever sapping their vitality, a bountiful nature is, at the same time, attending to their few needs. There is no winter in prospect as an incentive to frugality and providence, and to stimulate their systems into physical energy. The people simply drift, and have been drifting 400 years; they like to drift, and the attempt to force them to stem the current which has been bearing them along will require great energy, clear judgment, and conscientious purpose. Beyond the first efforts of what may be called the primary schools, no formal, official attempt has been made to extend the use of the English language, although its dominance is increasingly looked upon by many as one of the chief requisites for the assimilation and development of the island."

A PORTO RICO FUNERAL PARTY

In the meantime, while the country is slowly working toward this result, we need for our Church work Spanish-speaking clergy. I believe the two very efficient men we now have in the field will soon develop along this line, but if we mean to enlarge our work we must send others to take it up in different sections. While the English-speaking people in San Juan and in Ponce and Vieques make up congregations that may well engage the care of a clergyman, yet the limitations of these congregations are such that their maintenance can hardly satisfy the missionary aspirations of the Church for Porto Rico. To what extent the plants of these congregations at least may be used for the beginning of the new work, I am not prepared to say, but I believe some beginning can be made. The details of such work must be thought out and put into operation by those on the ground, who will have practical knowledge and experience in the field.

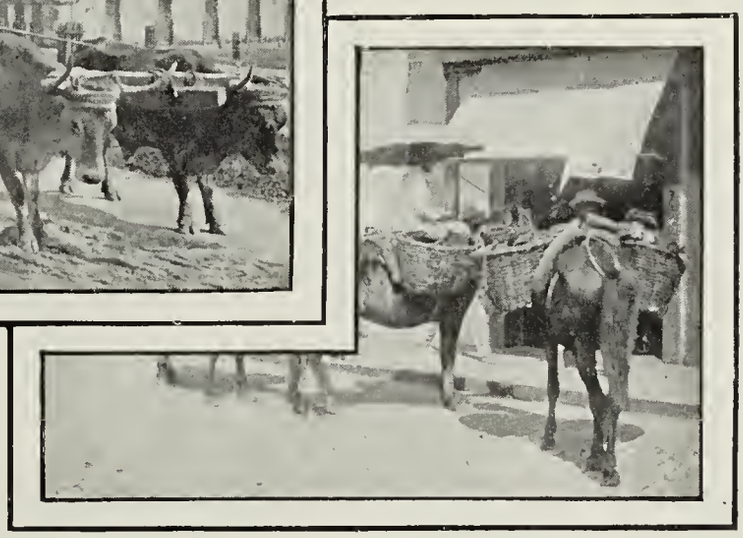
We have in San Juan a non-parochial clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Spinosa, who occupies the important and honorable position of interpreter to one of the principal courts. While retaining this position, he has the ability and the disposition to be of great use in the development of work among the Spanish-speaking people. If we had our church building, I believe that through his agency and that of his very active and earnest family we might at once start at least

a Spanish Sunday-school, which would open the way for other work.

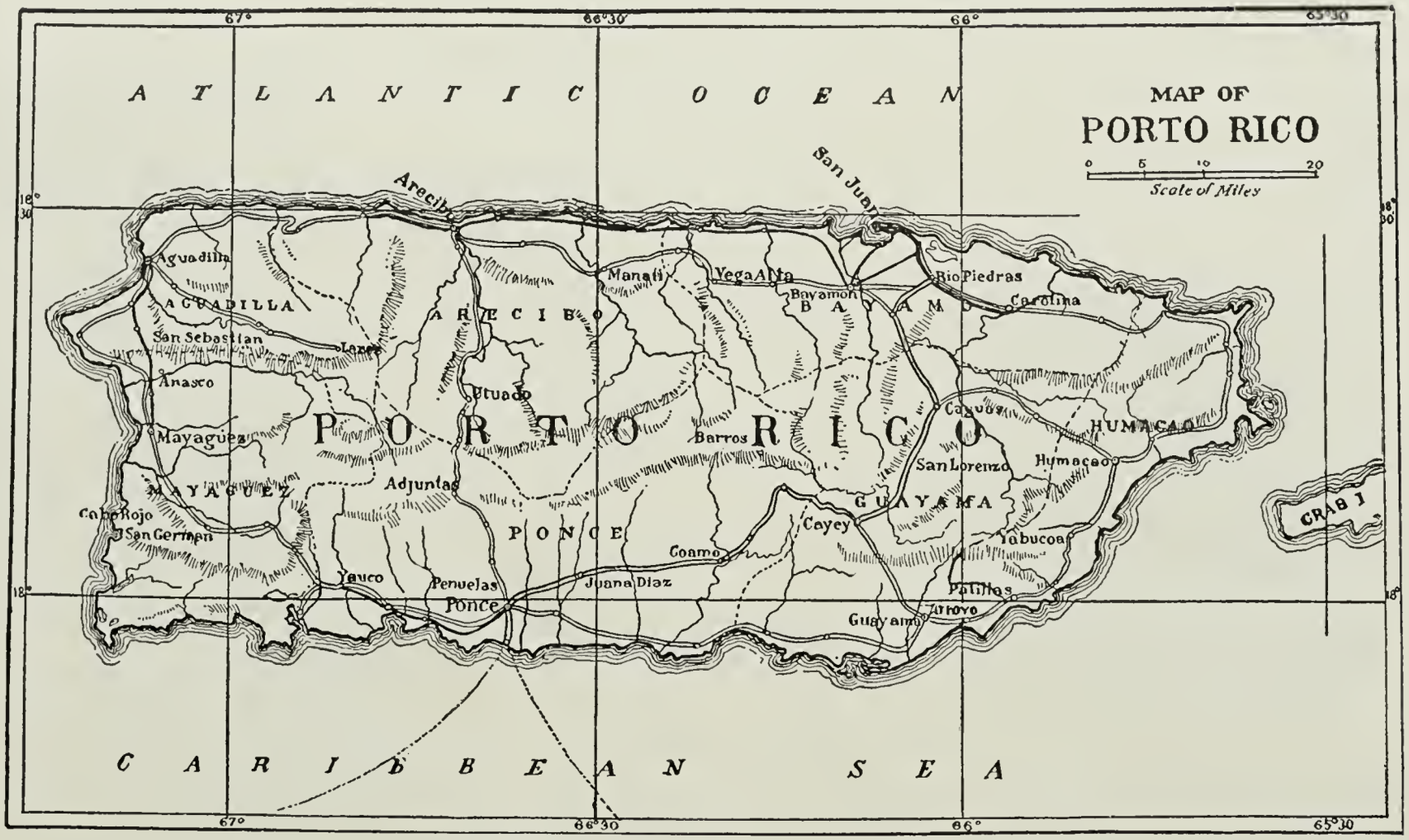
Besides the three points mentioned above, *viz.*, San Juan, Ponce, and Vieques, I have visited Cayey, Yauco, Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Humacao, Guayama, Arroyo, and Aguirre; and also made special inquiry about Fajardo and Carolina, through which towns I have passed without spending a night. There are some, though not many, English-speaking people scattered about in those towns and elsewhere, and among them perhaps as many as fifteen communicants of our Church, some of whom are transients. However grateful and important to minister to such as these, it can hardly be considered as the work that brought us to Porto Rico. There is, however, a wide field for evangelistic work, and the universal testimony is that the people everywhere gladly hear the Word when preached to them. If we had, then, several Spanish-speaking clergymen, they could, on evangelistic tours, visit the points named, and their experience would soon determine for them the best places for settlement and more concentrated effort. There are various missions already established through the island, but there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed, and I pray that we may do something to bring it under the dominion of the King.

A NATIVE HUT, SATURCE

A new aspect has been put upon our whole work by the arrival of Mr. Van Buren to take charge of the work in San Juan, the capital city, and to extend his ministrations as far as may be into other parts of the island. From the centres already established our work may and must be developed. Pray we the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers to gather the ripened grain!



RAPID TRANSIT IN PORTO RICO



STATIONS AND WORKERS IN PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN: The Rev. James H. Van Buren; Mr. W. N. Berkeley, lay-reader. No Church
PONCE: The Rev. Frederic Caunt; Mr. Frank Howe, lay-reader. Church
ARROYO: Mr. MacCormick, lay-reader
PORTO MULA, VIEQUEZ: The Rev J. N. Bean; Mr. —— —— lay-reader. Church

This pamphlet may be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, by calling for Pamphlet No. 501

All offerings for Missions should be sent to Mr. George C. Thomas, Treasurer, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York